

the number of display pixels are as small as, for example, about (640×480) , it is not so difficult. However, in order to realize a high picture quality image display in which the number of display pixels is
5 (thousands \times thousands), a rewriting speed of the display pixels is increased by one digit. It is therefore difficult to realize the display by using the rewriting operation of the first conventional technique.

10 According to the second conventional technique, the rewriting part in a frame is reduced by using the memory function of the ferroelectric liquid crystal, thereby reducing the rewriting amount per unit time. It is, however, substantially difficult for the
15 ferroelectric liquid crystal to store data at a multivalued level and the ferroelectric liquid crystal cannot store a full color still image. In order to display the full color still image, it is therefore necessary to rewrite every frame. In a manner similar
20 to the first conventional technique, a problem of the display pixel rewriting speed occurs also in the second conventional technique.

It is an object of the invention to provide an image display in which a problem of a rewriting speed
25 does not occur.

The object can be achieved by an image display for displaying image data on an image display part constructed by a display pixel array, in which the display pixel array has an image data inputting means
5 which can input image data so that the display pixel array has two neighboring areas having different frame rates (> 0).

The object can be also achieved by providing image data inputting means which can input at least one
10 moving image data and at least one still image data to an image display part at different frame rates (> 0).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a diagram showing the construction of a first embodiment;

15 Fig. 2 is a diagram showing the internal construction of a display pixel array of the first embodiment;

Fig. 3 is a diagram for illustrating how a moving image and a still image are written to the display
20 pixel array of the first embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a diagram illustrating an operating state of the first embodiment;

Fig. 5 is a diagram showing the construction of a child device in a second embodiment;

25 Fig. 6 is a diagram showing the construction of a

write signal generating circuit and a display pixel array in a third embodiment;

Fig. 7 is a diagram showing the construction of a parent device in a fourth embodiment;

5 Fig. 8 is a diagram showing the construction of a first conventional technique; and

Fig. 9 is a diagram showing the construction of a second conventional technique.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

10 First embodiment

A first embodiment of the invention will be described hereinbelow with reference to Figs. 1 to 4.

Fig. 4 is a diagram illustrating an operating state of the embodiment. A parent device 31 of an
15 image display according to the embodiment is fixedly arranged in a house or the like and is connected to a communication line. Image data generated by the parent device 31 is transferred to a child device 1 by
microwave and is displayed on the child device 1. The
20 user uses the child device 1 in his hands and puts it on a charger 54 connected to the parent device 31 when the child device is not used.

The construction of the embodiment will be described hereinbelow with reference to Figs. 1 and 2.

25 Fig. 1 is a diagram showing the construction of the